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| APPLICATION NO.  | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/775,058   | 02/10/2004  | Young-Chan Kim       | 104-R001            | 1526             |
| 38209  | 7590        | 11/02/2005           | EXAMINER            |                  |
| STANZIONE & KIM, LLP<br>919 18TH STREET, N.W.<br>SUITE 440<br>WASHINGTON, DC 20006 |             |                      | YANG, RYAN R        |                  |
|  |             |                      | ART UNIT            | PAPER NUMBER     |
|  |             |                      | 2672                |                  |

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/775,058

Applicant(s)

KIM, YOUNG-CHAN

Examiner

Ryan R. Yang

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/10/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Reissue Applications***

1. This action is responsive to communications: Remarks, filed on 2/10/2004.

This action is non-final.

2. Claims 1-46 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 5, 13, 20, 33-36, 39, 40, 42 and 45 are independent claims. In the Pre-Amendment, filed on 2/10/2004, claims 20-46 were added.

3. This application is a reissue application of Application No. 09/412,745 filed 10/5/1999, which has Foreign Priority dated 5/26/1999, which is now Patent No. 6,346,972.

4. The present title of the invention is "Video display apparatus with on-screen display pivoting function".

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 20, 33-36 and 39-40 recite the limitation "to indicate or "indicating" in line

3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 21-32, 37, 38 and 41 are rejected because they depend on the rejected prior claims.

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7. Claims 22 and 25 recite the limitation "direct key selection" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

8. Claim 40 recites the limitation "control signal indicating an angle" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

10. Claims 20-30, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Register (5,661,632).

As per Claim 20, Register discloses a method of displaying an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body (Figure 1, item 34 is a toggle switch generating signals indicating a rotated state of the screen body); and

displaying the OSD at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal (Figures 4 and 5 display rotated state of the OSD).

11. As per Claim 21, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20, and further discloses the mode signal is generated in accordance

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with a user input indicating the rotated state of the screen body (Figure 2, button 34 is user input).

12. As per Claim 22, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 21, and further discloses wherein the user input is made by a direct key selection (Figure 2, button 34 can be directly selected).

13. As per Claim 23, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20, and further discloses comprising:

rotating the OSD in accordance with the mode signal (Figures 4 and 5 shows rotated state in accordance with the mode signal).

14. As per Claim 24, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23, and further discloses the mode signal is generated in accordance with a user input indicating the rotated state of the screen body (Figure 2, button 34 is user input).

15. As per Claim 25, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23, and further discloses the user input is made by a direct key selection (Figure 2, button 34 can be directly selected).

16. As per Claim 26, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23, and further discloses the OSD rotating operation comprises

reordering read sequence of the OSD data which is stored in a data memory ("The subroutine then arranges the data patterns within the memory 104 such that the video controller 106 displays the data on the display screen 108 in an orientation that is rotated ninety degrees", column 5, line 13-16).

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17. As per Claim 27, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 26, and further discloses the reordering operation is made to form characters and/or symbols represented by the OSD data in a perpendicularly rotated manner ("a display screen image 52 that may comprise text and/or graphics", column 3, line 24-25).

18. As per Claim 28, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 23, and further discloses the OSD rotating operation comprises reordering read addresses of the OSD data which is stored in a data memory ("The subroutine then arranges the data patterns within the memory 104 such that the video controller 106 displays the data on the display screen 108 in an orientation that is rotated ninety degrees", column 5, line 13-16).

19. As per Claim 29, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 28, and further discloses the reordering operation is made to form characters and/or symbols represented by the OSD data in a perpendicularly rotated manner ("The subroutine then arranges the data patterns within the memory 104 such that the video controller 106 displays the data on the display screen 108 in an orientation that is rotated ninety degrees", column 5, line 13-16).

20. As per Claim 30, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20, and further discloses the displaying operation comprises:

reading OSD data contained in the OSD as first OSD data ("With the computer 10 in its FIG. 4 portrait orientation, the display screen text and graphics are presented to the user in what may be termed a normal "upright" orientation as shown in FIG. 4 – i.e.,

so that displayed text reads from left to right across the screen", column 3, line 24-29);  
and

modifying the first OSD data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal ("the CPU reads the data within the memory 104 that is displayed by the video controller 106 on the display screen 108. The subroutine then arranges the data patterns within the memory 104 such that the video controller 106 displays the data on the display screen 26 in an orientation that is rotated ninety degrees in a clockwise direction from its previous orientation", column 4, line 66- column 5, line 5).

21. As per Claim 32, Register demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20, and further discloses the generating operation comprises:

activating a key located on the Rotatable screen body (Figure 4, key 34).

22. As per Claim 33, Register discloses a method of displaying an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

generating a mode control signal to indicate a desired display position of the OSD on the rotatable screen body (Figure 1, item 34 is a toggle switch generating signals indicating a desired rotated state of the screen body); and

displaying the OSD at the desired display position on the rotatable screen body according to the generated mode control signal (Figures 4 and 5 display rotated state of the OSD).

23. Claims 20, 30, 31, 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sakamoto et al. (5,329,289)

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As per Claim 20, Sakamoto et al., hereinafter Sakamoto, discloses a method of displaying an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body ("a detection signal about the directional status of the display unit 3 is applied from the sensor 20 through the interface to the input of the CPU 10 (S13). Then, the CPU 10 which has received the detection signal executes the on screen layout setting routine in the ROM 11a in accordance with the detection signal (S14)", column 5, line 65- column 6, line 3); and

displaying the OSD at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal ("the display unit 3 presents either a vertically elongated onscreen display or a laterally elongated onscreen display in accordance with the directional status", column 6, line 3- line 6).

24. As per Claim 30, Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 20, and further discloses the displaying operation comprises:

reading OSD data contained in the OSD as first OSD data ("data on an onscreen display stored in the display status storing region in the RAM 11b is read through the CPU 10 in the initialization routine stored in the ROM 11a (S2)", column 4, line 52-55); and

modifying the first OSD data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal ("If it is recognized as the vertically elongated screen, a command is



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accordingly sent through the CPU 10 to the display controller 16 to set a vertically elongated on-screen format to the display unit 3 (S4)", column 4, line 58-62).

25. As per Claim 31, Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 30, and further discloses the modifying operation comprises:

storing a write address of the first OSD data in a predetermined format that corresponds to the rotated position of the screen body ("the RAM 38 is a memory which can write/read upon occasion and which has a function to temporarily store input data ", column 8, line 40-42).

26. As per claim 42, Sakamoto discloses a method of generating an OSD to be displayed on a screen body of a display apparatus, the method comprising:

modifying the OSD (Figure 14 is a modifying process); and

selectively generating one of the OSD and the modified OSD according to a signal representing a rotation state of the screen body (Figure 14, item S23 is a selection step).

27. As per claim 43, Sakamoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 42, and further discloses:

displaying the modified OSD on the screen body according to the signal representing the rotation state of the screen body (Figure 14, item 24).

28. Claims 34-41 and 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kishimoto et al. (5,134,390)

As per Claim 34, Kishimoto et al., hereinafter Kishimoto, discloses a method of displaying an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen body, the method comprising:

receiving a mode control signal indicating a rotated state of the screen when the screen is rotated ("The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118", column 5, line 21-27);

modifying OSD data corresponding to the OSD with respect to the position of the rotatable screen according to the mode control signals (FIG. 6, "an image 65 of the image data is displayed on the screen at the same position, while the display 11 is physically rotated by 90 degrees. In contrast, character information 61 of the character data 60 is displayed on the display screen 63 at an equal magnification factor to the character information 64, where it is displayed on the display screen 67 at a greater magnification factor after rotated by 90 degrees in the memory", column 5, line 57-66, where 63 and 67 show modified image from 60); and

displaying the modified OSD data on the rotatable screen (Figure 1, item 11).

29. As per Claim 35, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a screen body to display an on- screen display (OSD), comprising:

a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body (Figure 1, item 9; "The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position

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detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118", column 5, line 21-27); and

a circuit unit to display the OSD at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal (Figure 7; Figure 6 shows rotated state).

30. As per Claim 36, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen to display an on-screen display (OSD), comprising:

a control unit to generate a mode control signal to indicate a desired display position of the OSD on the rotatable screen body (Figure 1, item 9; "The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118", column 5, line 21-27); and

a circuit to display the OSD at the desired display position on the rotatable screen body according to the generated mode control signal (Figure 7; Figure 6 shows rotated state).

31. As per Claim 37, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 36, and further discloses the circuit comprises:

a reading unit to read OSD data contained in the OSD as first OSD data (Figure 7, item 78); and

a modifying unit to modify the first OSD data as second OSD data according to the generated mode signal (Figure 7, item 79).

32. As per Claim 38, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 37, and further discloses the circuit comprises:

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a storing unit storing a write address of the first OSD data in a predetermined format that corresponds to the rotated position of the screen body (Figure 7, item 77).

33. As per Claim 39, Kishimoto discloses a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen to display an on-screen display (OSD), comprising:

a mode control signal receiving unit to receive a mode control signal indicating a rotated state of the screen when the screen is rotated ("The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118", column 5, line 21-27);

a circuit unit to modify OSD data corresponding to the OSD with respect to the rotatable screen according to the mode control signal (FIG. 6, "an image 65 of the image data is displayed on the screen at the same position, while the display 11 is physically rotated by 90 degrees. In contrast, character information 61 of the character data 60 is displayed on the display screen 63 at an equal magnification factor to the character information 64, where it is displayed on the display screen 67 at a greater magnification factor after rotated by 90 degrees in the memory", column 5, line 57-66, where 63 and 67 show modified image from 60); and

an on-screen display unit to display the modified OSD data (Figure 1, item 11).

34. As per Claim 40, Kishimoto discloses a method of displaying an on-screen display (OSD) in a video display apparatus having a rotatable screen, the method comprising:

receiving a mode control signal indicating an angle at which the screen is rotated (“The end position detection circuit 903 supplies display rotary position information 903 to the main control unit ... in accordance with the position detection signals 117a and 118a supplied from the rotary position detection switches 117 and 118”, column 5, line 21-27, where the rotated angle is 90 degree between 63 and 67 of Figure 6);

modifying OSD data corresponding to the OSD with respect to the angle of rotation of the screen according to the mode control signals (FIG. 6, “an image 65 of the image data is displayed on the screen at the same position, while the display 11 is physically rotated by 90 degrees. In contrast, character information 61 of the character data 60 is displayed on the display screen 63 at an equal magnification factor to the character information 64, where it is displayed on the display screen 67 at a greater magnification factor after rotated by 90 degrees in the memory”, column 5, line 57-66, where 63 and 67 show modified image from 60); and

displaying the modified OSD data on the rotated screen (Figure 1, item 11).

35. As per claim 41, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 40, and further discloses the angle of rotation of the screen is obtained by rotating the screen in the clockwise or counterclockwise directions (Figure 2 where the rotary shaft 115a can be rotated clockwise or counterclockwise).

36. As per claim 44, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 42, and further discloses the modifying operation comprises:

reading first data corresponding to the OSD in a predetermined manner to generate second data corresponding to the modified OSD (“A readout circuit 78 reads

at a predetermined timing, in accordance with a signal in the control signal group 900 supplied from the main control unit 1, character data from the character bit map memory (BMM) 77, to thereby determine the display position for the character code on the display", column 6, line 34-39).

37. As per claim 45, Kishimoto discloses an apparatus generating an OSD to be displayed on a screen body of a display apparatus, comprising:

a circuit unit to modify the OSD (Figure 7 is a circuit) and selectively generate one of the OSD and the modified OSD according to a signal representing a rotation state of the screen body ("A character code sent via the character code bus 800 is temporarily stored in a latch (LT)", column 6, line 16-17; "A rotation control unit 76 outputs the data stored in the rotation buffer 75 through conversion of the memory storage addresses so as to display the data on the display by rotating the character codes by 90 degrees", column 6, line 23-26).

38. As per claim 46, Kishimoto demonstrated all the elements as disclosed in the rejected claim 45, and further discloses the circuit unit reads first data corresponding to the OSD in a predetermined manner to generate second data corresponding to the modified OSD ("A readout circuit 78 reads at a predetermined timing, in accordance with a signal in the control signal group 900 supplied from the main control unit 1, character data from the character bit map memory (BMM) 77, to thereby determine the display position for the character code on the display", column 6, line 34-39).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

39. Claims 1-19 are allowed.

***Conclusion***


40. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

***Inquiries***

41. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan R. Yang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7666. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM-6:00PM Second Wed Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on (571) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Ryan Yang  
Primary Examiner  
October 25, 2005